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Warning to Carter Seen

Pravda: 'Danger' In U.S. Policies

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, in a commentary evidently approved at the Politburo level, said yesterday that "the present course of the United States is fraught with serious dangers, dangers for the United States, for all countries interested in peace, for the entire course of development of international relations." "We hope for the speediest realization of this truth in Washington," it said.

This article and other recent official commentaries have made clear, in the view of Soviet officials and Western diplomats here, the Soviet leadership's conviction that these are not merely propaganda and public relations questions, but basic matters of foreign policy that have serious implications.

This conviction, which has developed gradually over recent months, is more than just an angry reaction to what the Russians consider insulting remarks by President Carter and his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. It has now grown into a sober and worried assessment of a political drift in Washington, of a debate among U.S. citizens in which Moscow fears old impulses left from the Cold War are gaining the upper hand.

Authoritative Statement

The word "danger" is not used lightly here, especially in such a commentary, which was evidently approved at the Politburo level and was meant as an authoritative statement of the government's position.

In *Pravda* and elsewhere, the Russians have expressed concern that the Carter administration is exaggerating the inevitable conflicts between the two countries and, as the paper put it, "belittling the importance of cooperation."

The Russians firmly believe, for example, that their military involvement in Africa, and that of the Cubans, does not violate the unwritten code of defense, as Mr. Brzezinski has charged. They have always seen defense in a narrower sense than the Americans have, as an essentially military relationship devoted mainly to controlling the arms race and avoiding direct military confrontation, but not precluding continued competition for influence among underdeveloped nations. They cannot understand why such maneuvering in Africa, far outside either country's sphere of strategic interest, should provoke Washington into such "hysteria," as they have termed the sharp reactions by Mr. Carter.

On human rights, the Russians are uncompromising in their belief that what they do inside their borders is nobody's business but their own. They see the attempts to punish them by withholding trade, canceling joint scientific seminars and threatening a deterioration in relations as nothing more than "the self-same designs to undermine the Socialist system that our people were compelled to encounter in one form or another beginning in 1917," as Pravda said yesterday. It called the campaign on human rights "particularly disastrous for mutual confidence."

In the military sphere, the Soviet Union is just as uneasy about a threat from the United States and the Atlantic alliance as the United States is about a threat from the Soviet Union. Summarizing Washington's concern that "the Soviet Union might gain military superiority in the future," Pravda noted that "the U.S.S.R. and its allies have no less ground for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Castro Commends Carter, Calls Brzezinski a 'Liar'

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba said that he would like to see President Carter re-elected because he is the only president in the last 20 years to have made some positive gestures toward us."

But, while praising Mr. Carter as an "honest man," Mr. Castro again denounced as lies U.S. accusations about Cuban involvement in the recent invasion of Zaire.

He said that Mr. Carter had been deceived by his advisers about Cuban activities in Africa. And he denounced Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

"To begin with I believe he is irresponsible, adventurous and a liar," Mr. Castro said of Mr. Brzezinski. "These four things. He is a man with a lot of prejudice, in my opinion. He is a man who does not master international problems. He ignores the realities of today's world and it seems to me he plays with war."

The Cuban leader made his remarks during an interview with ABC television correspondent Barbara Walters that was broadcast today.

Faulty Advice

Mr. Castro said that he does not doubt "Carter's seriousness, his personal honesty and his intellectual capacity." But he said that, while he has a "good opinion of Carter," the president suffers from lack of experience in foreign affairs and reliance on faulty advice from Mr. Brzezinski.

Mr. Castro said that the approaches of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others tend to be wiser, more responsible and more realistic than that of Mr. Brzezinski.

The Carter administration has charged that Mr. Castro knew beforehand of the invasion of Zaire by Katangian rebels and did nothing to prevent it. It also has accused the Cubans of abetting the invasion by training the rebels.

Mr. Castro said that he opposed the invasion and regarded it as an "unfortunate incident." He said: "Cuba had nothing to do with the incident, either directly or indirectly."

Mr. Castro did not dispute the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops in Africa, although he said that CIA estimates of more than 40,000 were exaggerated.

U.S. Interference Charged

Mr. Castro said that he knew from "very good sources" that the CIA recently established contact



President Carter and Gen. Omar Torrijos sign the ratified Panama Canal Treaty.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	12.25
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20.1 F.
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	27.5 D.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	1.50 P.
Erie	22 P.	Netherlands	70.4
Finland	2.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Y.
France	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Germany	18 Dm.	Spain	27.5 S.W.
Great Britain	20 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.W.
Greece	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.75 P.
India	40 R.	Turkey	1.15
Iran	400 R.	U.S. (New York)	20.25
Israel	1.50 D.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

Sh. 7			
Austria	12 S.	Kenya	12.25
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20.1 F.
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	27.5 D.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	1.50 P.
Erie	22 P.	Netherlands	70.4
Finland	2.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Y.
France	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Germany	18 Dm.	Spain	27.5 S.W.
Great Britain	20 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.W.
Greece	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.75 P.
India	40 R.	Turkey	1.15
Iran	400 R.	U.S. (New York)	20.25
Israel	1.50 D.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

Begin Cabinet Backs Accord On Arab Land

JERUSALEM, June 18 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin won his Cabinet's endorsement today for a compromise under which Israel agreed to negotiate the future of occupied Arab lands five years after the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

The compromise went a step beyond Israel's previously stated willingness to review the situation, but it was bitterly opposed by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who wanted a pledge to make a decision after the five-year period.

The statement on Israel's policy toward the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip in Egypt was requested by United States peace talks with Egypt.

Government sources said that Mr. Begin won the support of 14 of the 19 Cabinet ministers before the meeting started, resolving the biggest government crisis in his year in office.

The government of Israel considers it vital to continue the peace-making process between Israel and its neighbors, an Israeli statement said.

It said that Israel agreed that after five years "the nature of the future relations between the parties will be considered and agreed upon at the suggestion of any of the parties."

Government sources said that the policy included an agreement to discuss a different status for the occupied territories after a five-year period of limited autonomy Mr. Begin already has proposed.

Different Phrasing

This phrasing was in contrast to the draft offered by Defense Minister Weizman that included a pledge to decide on the permanent status of the territories after five years.

Mr. Weizman's use of the concept of deciding the permanent status was said by political observers to reflect the wording suggested by the State Department as helpful to reviving the Middle East peace talks.

Reports early last week said that Mr. Weizman's efforts resulted in a situation of no majority for any version and a deadlock considered Mr. Begin's biggest government crisis since he became prime minister a year ago.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Mr. Begin was ready to resign if the Cabinet did not approve his draft.



Menachem Begin

Mr. Weizman's supporters in the end were mainly the four ministers of the centrist Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin.

A third version had been offered by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, but its fate in the Cabinet meeting was unclear. Mr. Dayan urged immediate implementation of limited self-rule for the occupied lands, with emphasis on Jordan's role.

Mr. Weizman left the meeting first and walked quickly to his car. Reporters said he seemed perturbed. Mr. Begin was the last to leave, together with Mr. Dayan. He smiled but made no comment.

The Arabs have demanded the unconditional return of lands that Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war. Jerusalem steadfastly rejected such a broad withdrawal, arguing that the West Bank is part of the biblical land of Israel.

OPEC Ministers Hinting At Nominal Rise in Price

GENEVA, June 18 (AP) — The 13 nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today ended a second day of intensive talks on setting oil prices for the next six months but reached no decision.

However, there were increasing hints from some of the ministers that there would be at least a nominal price increase to compensate these countries for the losses they say they have suffered as a result of inflation and the deterioration of the dollar.

Intelligence reports reaching here said that Iraqi Communists were trying to penetrate the Kurdish movement and establish cells at the same time they tried to organize inside the Iraqi Army. That led Baghdad to charge that the Communists were preparing a coup and there were a drive against the Communists and some executions.

The development of Baghdad's position on Gulf security was believed, however, to have been influenced primarily by Soviet-Cuban support for Ethiopia and the prospects of a Soviet-backed Ethiopian Army's drive to establish firm control of the rebellious province of Eritrea.

Eritrea, a former Italian colony, was annexed by Ethiopia but its dominant Moslem population has been in rebellion against Addis Ababa for more than a decade.

It lies on the west bank of the Red Sea, the oil-shipping route on the opposite side of the Arabian Peninsula from the Strait of Hormuz, where Aden in Southern Yemen, where the Russians have a base.

Ethiopian and Cuban units have been massed for an all-out attack against Eritrea since they succeeded

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Intelligence reports reaching here said that the members had been discussing the issue, of course, of the dollar and the issue of inflation. "We have been reviewing the situation in general, but we haven't reached any conclusion yet."

The ministers are seeking to "protect" their revenues from erosion by inflation and a weak dollar. The OPEC secretariat estimates that the real value of the \$12.70 that members get for a barrel of oil has shrunk to \$7, the same return in real terms that they were getting in early 1974.

A touch of drama was added to the meeting late today by the arrival of Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi prime minister. His arrival immediately stirred speculation that he might try to persuade other members of OPEC to accept the oft-stated Saudi view that prices should not be increased this year.

However, officials of the Saudi embassy in Berne, the Swiss Foreign Ministry and OPEC insisted that his visit here was private and no arrangement had been made for any formal contact with the other members.

Prince Fahd is on his way to a state visit in West Germany this week. He is to be joined here tomorrow by Prince Saad, his foreign minister, and a former deputy oil minister. Swiss officials said.

Thailand Ousts Scuba Rescuer

BANGKOK, June 18 (AP) — John Everingham, the Australian journalist who rescued his girlfriend from Laos in an underwater swim, was taken to Bangkok's international airport yesterday to be temporarily deported for an immigration technicality.

But immigration officials said he could return to Thailand after sorting out a passport problem involving his failure to get exit and entry permits when he swam under the Mekong River with scuba gear last month to rescue his girlfriend from Laos.

Nuclear Power Plants, Like Plastic Bottles, Are Not Disposable

French Engineer Seeks Way To Dismantle A-Reactors

PARIS, June 18 (NYT) — Iraq and Saudi Arabia are discussing a security arrangement that would create a shift in the strategic balance of the Gulf oil-producing area, according to information reaching high French officials and intelligence officers of other countries.

The discussions reflect a move by Iraq away from close military relations with the Soviet Union. But the French sources and the others say that they discount speculation that there may be a serious break between Baghdad and Moscow.

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In his speech, which was greeted by both boos and cheers, Mr. Carter said the purpose of his visit was "not to win you over to the decision made by me and the Congress."

He is not here to justify or to suggest that if you just understand the treaties better you would like them," the president said. "I know that you do understand them, because for you they are not just a distant and impersonal foreign policy abstraction, but something that alters your lives in a direct and immediate way."

"A few of you will be leaving the only place on earth you have ever

seen," he said. "I am relying on all of you to help make this transition as smooth as possible."

The president said that he had instructed both military and civilian officials "to contact me directly to alleviate any concerns, any maladministration, any differences

between ourselves and the people of Panama."

The spectators at Fort Clayton, where officials removed one grandstand Friday so that the president would not be embarrassed by the relatively small crowd, carried signs

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

that read: "Carter Warns Panama Over U.S. Liberties."

Mr. Carter said that he was prepared to allow about 1,600 Cubans who also hold citizenship in the United States to leave Cuba. And he said that he was prepared to exchange several U.S. prisoners in Cuban jails for Puerto Rican terrorists who have been jailed in the United States.

Asked about possible Republican presidential candidates, Mr. Carter characterized former President Gerald Ford as "anti-Cuba" and he called Ronald Reagan the former governor of California the "most reactionary thing we know."

He said that Mr. Carter had been deceived by his advisers about Cuban activities in Africa. And he denounced Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

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THEY'RE NOT DOIN' THE MAMBO — This group of Oxford divinity students had fun crossing a London street the other day in preparation for their attempt to beat the world

record in the "Conga Line." The previous record is held by the inhabitants of Sidmouth, England, who assembled 5,562 persons for one session of the twisting-line dance. If the stu-

dents succeed in gathering even more people into a dance line, money will be donated for the construction of a new dining room for their college of theology at Wyclif Hall, Oxford.

Russia Says U.S. Course Endangers World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)
anxiety about the morrow, particularly in the face of the adopted long-term programs for modernizing and building up NATO's military potential."

Moscow is especially upset at suggestions in Washington that a second treaty to limit strategic nuclear weapons would either not be negotiated by the administration or not be ratified by the Senate if Soviet policy in Africa, on human rights and in the overall military

field did not change. "The greater one's concern for the future," Pravda wrote, "the more consistently the more persistently one must strive to achieve such agreements."

The statement coincides with the views of some U.S. arms control specialists as well.

The Soviet leadership also appears troubled by the Carter administration's recent move to "play the China card," as some in Washington have explained it, notably Mr. Brzezinski's trip to Peking last month in which he gave the Chinese an unprecedented briefing on the Soviet-U.S. arms talks. Later, it was reported that the administration was considering selling the Chinese military-related technology that could be used for anti-submarine warfare.

Pravda denounced these moves as "petty intrigues" and said they "in no way serve to strengthen confidence."

"Alignment with China on an anti-Soviet basis," the paper declared, "would rule out the possibility of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the matter of reducing the danger of a nuclear war and, of course, of limiting armaments."

Japanese to Visit U.S.

TOKYO, June 18 (AP) — A five-member mission of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party left for Washington today for a two-week tour of the United States and European nations, a party spokesman said. The group from Japan's third-largest opposition party is led by its chairman, Ryosaku Sasaki.

Gasohol: A New Fuel Sensation That's Drawing Hordes in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 18 (UPI) — The debut in Iowa Friday of gasohol turned out borders of curious drivers who kept the pumps going nonstop for hours. The gasoline-alcohol mixture, touted as a high-potential alternative fuel, was introduced to five stations. It generally was more expensive than unleaded gasoline — 5 cents a gallon higher in some areas — but people still lined up to try it.

A survey of five test locations — Clarence, Cumberland, Peterborough, Fort Dodge and Osage — indicated that sales were brisk. "It's going great," said Harley Conrad, manager of a petroleum center that sold 1,000 gallons during the first several hours of business. "It has caused a lot of excitement. Everybody wants to try it."

Gasohol — a mixture of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent grain alcohol — is seen as a way to cut consumption of imported crude oil and boost demand for corn. The marketing test is being coordinated by the Iowa Development Commission, which is pushing for commercial exploitation of the substance.

Gasohol also is being sold at three locations in Nebraska, which has been pioneering gasohol research, and has been test marketed in Illinois. But commission officials said that the Iowa project is the first in-depth study of gasohol's consumer acceptance under different marketing conditions over a wide area.

"I think curiosity's a lot of it," said Delmer South, manager of a station in Cumberland. "It's something new, they've heard about it and now they get a chance to use it. Plus, in a farming community they'd like to do something to help the farmers."

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Police reported that officers fired several shots and used "sneeze gas" to disperse youths who stoned a

14 Drown in India

NEW DELHI, June 18 (Reuters) — Fourteen persons drowned in the Ganges River near the northeastern city of Patna last night when a boat carrying almost 100 persons capsized, officials said.

bus and a police vehicle here after the service.

It was the only incident reported despite high emotions in the church and strong feelings against the ban on mass attendance at the wreath laying, which was to have been the main event of the anniversary celebrations. Police lined the mile-long route from the church to the cemetery to ensure that no mass demonstration developed.

The cathedral service, which drew about 6,000 persons, was marked by speeches, hymns, poetry and dramatic skits punctuated by repeated shouts of "power" and clenched-fists salutes.

The main theme of the service was the death by police gunfire of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first of about 700 blacks to die in the tumultuous summer of 1976. A re-enactment of the killing by a group of black youths in the church ended with a scene that — captured in a photograph that the South African government has since banned — has become the icon of the 1967 riots: An older youth carrying the bloody body while a screaming girl runs alongside.

The principal speakers were community leader Nthato Motlana and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican cleric who heads the South African Council of Church

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 18 (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations expressed concern yesterday about South Africa's move to register voters for elections in South-West Africa while talks are pending for UN involvement in the territory's transition to independence. He urged that South Africa avoid unilateral action.

South Africa's announcement of the move, also criticized by the U.S. State Department, came Friday while the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany were seeking new talks with the South-West Africa People's Organization on the West's plan for the transition, already accepted by South Africa. The territory is also called Namibia.

A UN spokesman issued this statement: "The secretary-general has learned with concern about the proclamation of the South African government regarding the registration of voters for elections in Namibia."

Western intelligence sources were quoted as predicting that the next phase of Soviet activity will be to back a SWAPO invasion of South-West Africa, a mineral-rich territory of a million people south of Angola, which is to get its independence from South Africa by Dec. 31.

Guerrillas of SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, have been battling South African troops for control of the territory for a decade.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Fear Accord Will Block It

U.S. Defense Aides Press For Mobile-Missile Plan

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — Senior defense and foreign-policy officials, eager to curb the increasing vulnerability of U.S. land-based rockets, are pressing the White House to insure that a proposed strategic-arms accord with Moscow will not rule out a new plan for deploying mobile missiles in the 1980s.

The new plan, which has gained strong support in the Pentagon and elsewhere in the government, calls for the deployment of 200 new missiles, known as the MN, which would be moved around 4,000 empty launching sites in random fashion. The idea would be to create, in effect, a "shell game," in which Moscow could not pinpoint the exact location of American missiles and thus would presumably be inhibited from undertaking a first strike.

The concept has been under study for some time, but only recently has it emerged as the Pentagon's favored approach to deploying a mobile missile. It has replaced another Pentagon plan for the MN, which would have hidden the missiles in long underground trenches.

But while the shell-game approach is close to winning Pentagon approval, officials have begun to fear that it might not be compatible with a new arms accord now under discussion with the Soviet Union. The problem, according to the officials, is that the proposed agreement would limit numbers of launching sites, not individual missiles, and that this could prevent the United States from putting the shell-game idea into effect.

The Defense Science Board, a group of high-level technical advisers to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, urged in a recent report that a new arms agreement should allow the new system. And Mr. Brown, with the backing of the State Department, is said to have pressed this view at a Cabinet-level meeting last week at the White House.

New Accord Is Urged

According to some Pentagon officials, the administration is likely to ask Moscow to agree to the system in a new accord. However, this is strongly resisted by arms-control officials who argue that any effort to clear the way for the mobile missile might complicate already difficult negotiations. The dispute has aroused unusual tension in the government because of its important consequences for the arms talks and the future of American missile forces.

The vulnerability of U.S. missiles to a possible attack by the Soviet Union, long discussed as a military contingency, has emerged in recent months as one of the most pressing but complex defense problems the administration faces. Officials cite Zaire Reports

China Has Sent Navy Delegation

KINSHASA, Zaire (UPI) — A group of Chinese naval advisers arrived here during the weekend to underscore Peking's growing commitment to the war-torn African nation, the government press said today.

A small naval training mission came to this central African nation several years ago. Another Chinese military delegation was expected in the capital this week to explore Zaire's needs.

Last week, military officials said that Belgium had agreed to help train a new 12,000-man infantry division and that France would train a 3,000-man airborne strike force as the first steps toward rebuilding Zaire's army, which was largely disbanded following last month's attack on Shaba.

The report coincided with appeals from the Kinshasa government to its Western allies for more arms to help its disorganized army battle about 1,000 Katangese rebels who, diplomatic sources said, were spotted recently on both sides of the border with Angola.

Menace to Israel

An Iraqi-Iranian-Studi agreement on the Gulf would ease West European and U.S. concerns about Soviet expansion in the area. But it would undoubtedly be viewed by Israel as menacing since Israel receives most of its oil from Iran.

Iraq has maintained a position of such adamancy against Israel that it refused to attend a so-called "reception front" meeting last year when Syria, Libya, Algeria and other condemned President Anwar Sadat's peace gestures toward Israel.

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One printed placard carried by many people at Fort Clayton had a large photograph of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panamanian chief of government, with the legend "Re-elect Carter, the Best President Panama Ever Had." Others wore T-shirts saying "Keep Our Canal."

The president and his party, including a 16-member congressional delegation, had expected a cool reception.

Mr. Carter addressed the Americans after a helicopter ride that gave him his first view of the canal, and before a demonstration of the Miraflores Locks.

Documents Exchanged

PANAMA CITY, June 18 (WP) — The United States ceremonially ended 75 years of control over a 10-mile wide swath through this country Friday as President Elias Sarkis took steps to dispatch regular army forces to the south.

The Lebanese army is to operate alongside the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon in border locations that Israel turned over Tuesday to Maj. Haddad's militias.

Original plans, sponsored by the UN Security Council, called for Israel to turn over to the UN force the entire 1,250-square-kilometer

salient it conquered during the March 15 invasion. Instead, the Israelis relinquished an 80-kilometer

border stretch to the rightist Lebanese militias, led by Maj. Haddad.

Premier Salim el Hossi issued an ultimatum to Maj. Haddad and his men to confine themselves to their barracks and turn over their positions to the UN or be treated as renegades.

With the leaders of five other Latin American countries looking on, the president brought 3,000 invited guests to their feet, cheering when he pledged that the United States under the new treaties would never intervene in Panama's affairs.

Later, addressing a huge crowd estimated by local officials at more than 200,000 people at an outdoor plaza, Mr. Carter declared that the

Milan Soccer Break-In

MILAN, June 18 (AP) — The offices of the Italian major-league soccer team in Milan were broken into overnight and the thieves took \$8 million lire (\$8,800) and several trophies, including three solid silver Cups of Italy, police said today.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	fair
AMSTERDAM	16	64	cloudy
ANKARA	25	73	fair
ATHENS	30	82	fair
BERIN	27	81	fair
BERLIN	24	75	overcast
BRUSSELS	14	51	fair
BUCHAREST	24	79	fair
BUDAPEST	18	64	showers
CARACAS	22	72	overcast
COPENHAGEN	19	64	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	fair
DUBLIN	20	68	fair
EDINBURGH	20	68	rain
FRANKFURT	19	64	cloudy
FRANCOFORT	19	64	cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	fair
HELSINKI	14	57	fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	overcast
LIMA	15	59	rain
LONDON	19	64	showers
LOS ANGELES	19	64	fair
MADRID	15	59	overcast
MIAMI	21	78	cloudy
MILAN	14	51	cloudy
MONTREAL	17	62	overcast
MOSCOW	18	64	cloudy
MUNICH	16	61	cloudy
NEW YORK	25	76	cloudy
OSLO	24	75	fair
PARIS	25	76	overcast
PRAGUE	19	66	fair
ROME	23	73	fair
SOFIA	23	73	fair
STOCKHOLM	19	66	overcast
TEHRAN	24	71	fair
TEL AVIV	32	91	fair
TUNIS	24	79	fair
VENICE	15	59	overcast
VARSAW	23	73	overcast
WASHINGT	20	68	fair
ZURICH	13	53	overcast

(Yesterday's readings U.S. time. GALT: all others at 1200 GMT.)

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Tass Cites 3 Accomplices

Russia Charges American With Money Speculation

MOSCOW, June 18 (UPI) — Soviet authorities yesterday accused U.S. businessman F. Jay Crawford of selling large sums of foreign currency to Soviet citizens at speculative prices, Tass reported. It was the first official word of the specific charge against Mr. Crawford, 37, of Mobile, Ala., since his arrest last Monday evening by Soviet militiamen. He is

being held in Moscow's Leforovo Prison.

Tass issued a brief report, which said: "On June 12 of this year, with the sanction of the procurator, criminal proceedings were started against Francis Crawford, the deputy head of the permanent representation in Moscow of the U.S. firm of International Harvester, for violating Soviet laws.

Crawford systematically sold to individual Soviet citizens large amounts of foreign currency at speculative prices, that is committed a crime stipulated in Article 88 of the penal code of the Russian Federation.

"Criminal proceedings were also instituted against three Soviet citizens, Crawford's accomplices in the criminal activity."

8-Year Term

The penalty for conviction is eight years in prison followed by exile in Siberia.

Earlier, the Soviet Foreign Ministry reported that Mr. Crawford was being investigated under a section of the criminal code covering smuggling. But it later said that its investigation was incorrect.

There was no response from the U.S. Embassy, which has had several meetings with Mr. Crawford at the consular level during which he proclaimed his innocence, according to reliable non-embassy sources.

They said it takes "about 12 to 18 hours" for an oxygen-sided member to go to the summit and return to the 26,200-foot South Col, and that in the case of oxygenless climbers it probably would take 12 days longer.

Mr. Norgay said he and Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand, who in 1953 became the first to conquer Everest, had accomplished the feat in 10 hours with a night's halt at a 26,750-foot camp pitched mid-mountain.

Other expedition members have been Peter Habeler, 35, of Tirol, and Reinhold Messner, 33, of Sudtirol, both of whom claimed that they made it in eight hours on May 8.

Kurdish Factions Reportedly Fighting

ISTANBUL, June 18 (AP) — In the adult center fighting erupted between followers of Kurdish nationalist leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani and a rival Kurdish faction in northern Iraq and has spread to Turkish territory, a Turkish newspaper reported today.

In a dispatch from Hakkari, the isolated, remote province in mountainous eastern Turkey, the daily Hurriyet said it termed the battle an all-out armed struggle among the so-called Peshmerga, the Mulla Mustafa Kurdish independence fighters.

The police left her in the street and forcibly took Mr. Crawford to Leforovo prison, where his interrogation began late Monday.

The arrest shocked the U.S. business community, particularly because it involved the representative of a company that has been one of the Soviet Union's most favored business clients.

The U.S. Embassy has filed a protest about the manner in which Mr. Crawford was arrested, but has yet to issue a statement on the charges against him.



Gen. George A. Custer

Custer's Last Stand Saved Him A Battle With Debt Collectors

MILWAUKEE, June 18 (UPI) — If Gen. George Custer had not died fighting Sitting Bull and the Sioux nation at Little Big Horn on June 26, 1876, he might have had to fight the Northwest Telegraph Co. That day was the deadline for payment of his overdue telegraph bill.

The company, in a letter two months earlier to Gen. A. H. Terry in St. Paul, Minn., had asked what to do about "lawless" use of the telegraph service by young Gen. Custer, who was based at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

The letter, found recently in archives of the Wisconsin Telephone Co., said that a complimentary telegraph frank had been issued to Gen. Custer for a year, but that he had already exceeded his frank by \$100.

"He has always been lawless in its use," the letter said, "but he is growing worse each month. During March his messages from two offices alone were as follows: Fort Lincoln, \$26.67, and Fargo, \$43.85. One message alone, at a tariff rate, was about \$20.

The volume in which the letter was found contains outgoing communications only. There is no record of a reply from Gen. Terry. Nor is it known whether Gen. Custer paid his bill.

Music Fans Riot In W. Germany

ST. GOARSHAUSEN, West Germany, June 18 (AP) — Rioting by fans at a pop concert caused damage estimated at more than a million marks (\$500,000), officials said today.

Police said that the trouble started last night when the organizers announced that two groups — Jefferson Starship and Delta River — would not perform.

The crowd, estimated at about 10,000 and including many off-duty U.S. servicemen, pelted the open-air stage with rocks and bottles.

Norway Approves Funds

OSLO, June 18 (AP) — The Norwegian government has approved an allocation of 2 million Norwegian kroners (about \$370,000) for preliminary studies of possible joint development projects in Turkey, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

The conference said that the trouble should be studied and a strategy adopted to fight the problem, and urged neighboring countries to sign bilateral accords, like that between Italy and Yugoslavia, to unite their technical and financial means against pollution.

Press Gets IRS Documents on Brooke

By Bill Richards
and T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, June 18 (WP) — Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., took several thousand dollars in income-tax exemptions between 1970 and 1975 by claiming his two daughters as dependents while they were married and living away from his home, according to documents obtained by The Washington Post.

According to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, a taxpayer may claim a dependent when he pays over half of the support of the dependent during the tax year. Both daughters, in separate interviews, say that their father did not supply anywhere near half their support during that time.

The documents and other information made available to the Post also raise questions about the source of several thousand dollars in out-of-pocket funds spent by Mr. Brooke each year.

The senator is under investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics for possible financial irregularities in connection with misstatements he has admitted to made about his financial affairs.

Last week, the Middlesex, Mass., district attorney said he would open an investigation into accusations of possible perjury by Mr. Brooke on papers he filed in connection with a pending divorce from his wife, Remi. The Massachusetts Welfare Department is also investigating the possibility of Medicare fraud connected with the estate of Mr. Brooke's mother-in-law.

A spokesman said yesterday that the senator would not respond to any questions about his financial affairs made by the press. Instead, he said Mr. Brooke would answer all financial questions before the ethics committee, which is scheduled to conduct its questioning in secret.

According to tax returns, he listed his eldest daughter, Remi, as a dependent four times between 1970 and 1975, taking the standard deduction.

The human-rights monitoring group, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last year, said that 847 persons have been killed arbitrarily this year in Uganda, and from 50,000 to 300,000 persons have been killed since Mr. Amin came to power in 1971.

Unless international pressure is increased on Uganda, "there is good reason to fear" that human-rights violations of the same scale could continue for a long time to come," the group said in a report to the Senate subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

The report was released as the Senate was urged to bar U.S. coffee imports from Uganda in an effort to topple Mr. Amin's regime. Coffee is Uganda's only major export. Last year, the United States imported about one third of the coffee produced in Uganda; Britain imported about 20 percent.

Senator's Tax Irregularity Is Reported

Sen. Edward Brooke

The senator's younger daughter, Edwina, said in an interview from her home in Paris that she was not supported by him after graduating from college in 1974. The senator claimed a \$750 deduction for her as a dependent on his 1975 return.

Both Remi and Edwina Brooke publicly sided with their mother in the bitter divorce proceedings between Brooke and his wife. The divorce was to have become final last Thursday, but a Massachusetts judge ruled last week that Mrs. Brooke could have a new divorce trial if she wanted because of misstatements by the senator on his divorce papers.

Sources close to Mr. Brooke said that his tax returns between 1973 and 1975 had been audited by the Internal Revenue Service and that no exemptions were questioned. It could not be learned, however, if the audit included a full check of the accuracy of the exemptions.

8 Injured in Clash

At Karachi Airport

KARACHI, Pakistan, June 18 (AP) — Eight persons have been injured in a clash between Pakistan airline employees and security personnel at Karachi Airport.

The army took over control of the airport late Saturday after several foreign and domestic flights were delayed by a brief strike by employees of Pakistan International Airlines protesting action by the security personnel.

Airline sources said security men used firearms on the airline's traffic staff following a scuffle between two groups. Five staffers were admitted to a hospital.

The army was called in to restore order, and authorities disarmed airport security personnel and banned the carrying of firearms by anyone other than military personnel within half a mile of the airport.

Comecon Meeting Set

BUCHAREST, June 18 (AP) — A Comecon session among the heads of the East European trade alliance's member countries will open here June 27, it was reported yesterday.

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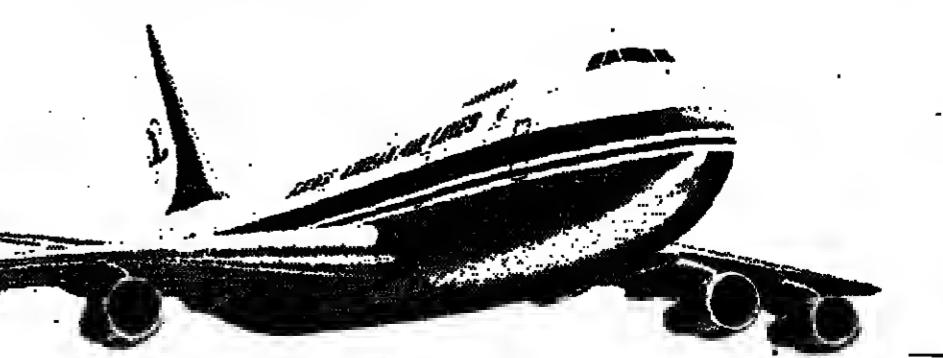
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KOREAN
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Dewar's First Premises. A small wine and spirit shop at 111, High Street, Perth. John Dewar began his new venture in these humble premises in May 1846.

John Dewar

Dewar's Maturing. After distillation, Scotch, malt and grain whiskies must be matured in wooden casks. This process, sometimes lasting as long as 15 years, transforms the spirit into a smooth, mellow whisky, ready for blending and bottling. Dewar's were the first firm in Scotland to bottle their own blended Scotch whisky.

The Dewar Highlander. The symbol of the House of Dewar, the Dewar Highlander is known all over the world.

Dewar's Popular Faces. Dewar's "White Label", Ancestor and Dewar's Pure Malt, 12 years old. These are the faces of Dewar's that are recognised all over the world. Everything Dewar's have learnt about making Scotch whisky during more than 125 years, goes into these bottles.

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White Label SCOTCH WHISKY

News Analysis

Cruise Missile: Probably the Costliest U.S. Weapon

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — The Cruise missile program, with its military advantages and implications for the nuclear arms race is emerging as the most extensive and expensive weapons-system development in Defense Department history.

Pentagon officials put the maximum Cruise missile procurement, if the administration accepts the full program, at nearly 11,000 missiles "predominantly" armed with nuclear warheads and able to be launched by land, sea and air.

The total costs for the missiles alone until late in the next decade is estimated at just under \$20 billion.

Earthquake Hits Pacific

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI) — A major earthquake was recorded yesterday in the northern Tonga Islands, about 200 miles south of Samoa in the Southwest Pacific, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. Preliminary estimates put the magnitude of the quake at 7.3 on the Richter scale.

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lion. Some Pentagon analysts estimate that total costs may reach \$40 billion if Cruise missile carrier aircraft and ground launching systems are included. By comparison, Trident, the Navy's ballistic missile submarine system, is expected to cost \$25 billion for submarines and nuclear missiles, and the F-16 fighter program costs about \$14 billion.

Completion of the program, Defense Department officials believe, will give the United States a significant advantage over the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons. The intelligence estimate is that the Soviet Union would have to spend enormous sums to build a defense against the Cruise missile and that the effectiveness of a Soviet system is now questionable.

The Cruise missile is an air-breathing, pilotless vehicle that flies at subsonic speeds at low level. Accuracy is its prime advantage. Equipped with a terrain-matching, contour-matching system, the Cruise is expected to have an accuracy superior to that of present American and Soviet ICBMs.

The trend, therefore, is toward U.S. reliance on long-range Cruise missiles, launched by land, sea and air, and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, both of which are believed to be less vulnerable to the effects of a Soviet nuclear first strike.

The invulnerability of the Cruise missile, if deployed in large numbers, is one of its strengths. The estimated cost of 300 MX missiles is \$30 billion, compared with \$20 billion for 11,000 Cruise missiles under all the options presented. This appears to be a prudent tradeoff to officials in the Pentagon who are increasingly concerned about the vulnerability of the MX and other land-based ICBMs.

The importance of the Cruise program has been enhanced by the administration's slowing down of the development of the MX missile program because of its probable vulnerability and high cost.

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The potential of the Cruise missile worries the Soviet Union. The Russian delegation has demanded that it be included in the talks on limitation of strategic arms and that the weapon's range be limited by agreement.

The NATO allies of the United States are watching the program with acute interest. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has said he regards the deployment of land-based and air-based Cruise missiles in Western Europe as the most powerful answer to Soviet delegation has demanded that it be included in the Defense Department has proposed four possible components of a Cruise system.

The first — and possibly most crucial — element in the program is the production and deployment of about 1,000 missiles to be carried in B-52 bombers. The Defense Department hopes these will be deployed by March 1980.

Planning calls for the deployment of 6,000 more strategic retaliatory missiles in modified military or commercial transport aircraft such as the Boeing 747, the Douglas DC-10, the Lockheed L-1011 and the Air Force's C-5A.

The third component of the Cruise armory consists of 1,082 ground-launched weapons for the nuclear forces, the great majority in Europe. These are important to European defense ministries, whose leaders see them as a replacement, perhaps a more effective one, for the B-1 bomber and the enhanced radiation weapon, or neutron bomb.

The fourth force is expected to be about 650 sea-based weapons to be carried on submarines and surface warships. The Navy regards these weapons, a spokesman said, as "essential to general-purpose forces in a sea-control offensive or defensive role" that will extend antisubmarine capability "over a broad ocean area."

A newspaper spokesman, Jonathan Thompson, said that today's edition would have a 96-page main news section with many of the features that ordinarily would be in sections not being issued: comics, a magazine and travel and leisure sections. Mr. Thompson said that The News would try to print 2.2 million copies, 500,000 fewer than the normal Sunday circulation.

The total is \$400 million below President Carter's budget request. The pact, reached Friday night

after round-the-clock bargaining and intense pressuring by other unions and newspapers, was expected to set a pattern for eight other unions at The News and at The New York Times and the New York Post.

It was hailed by spokesmen for The Daily News but greeted less enthusiastically by guild leaders, who had, nonetheless, recommended acceptance.

"It was the best obtainable under the circumstances," Harry Fidell, the guild's executive vice president and chief negotiator, said.

Moderate applause greeted the vote, along with a single voice shouting "Sellout!"

Shortly afterward, picket lines were withdrawn from The News building on East 42d St. and from satellite plants in Brooklyn and Queens, and guild members and craft unionists returned to work to get out a limited Sunday edition that had been prepared by management.

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To Coordinate 26 U.S. Units

Carter Is Said to Plan A World Hunger Agency

By Graham Huway

WASHINGTON, June 18 (NYT) — President Carter is planning to establish a Commission on World Hunger to coordinate the efforts of U.S. government agencies and cooperation with international organizations to combat starvation, administration and congressional sources said yesterday.

Early in July, the president is expected to announce the appointment of Sol Linowitz, a Washington lawyer who was co-negotiator with Elsworth Bunker of the Panama Canal treaties, to head the 20-member commission, which will include members of Congress along with food and agricultural scientists, officials said.

Among those who are understood to have agreed to serve on the commission are Norman Borlaug, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his contribution to the "green revolution" in grain production; Clifton Wharton Jr., economist and president of the State University of New York; Jean Mayer, nutritionist and president of Tufts University; and Steven Adler, political scientist and president of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Carter spoke of his goals for the hunger agency at a private meeting in the White House last Monday with participants in a conference of the Trilateral Commission, an organization that brings together leaders from Western Europe, Japan, Canada and the United States for discussions of world problems.

Top Initiative
Some who heard him said that the president left no doubt that he envisioned the work of the commission as one of his administration's most significant initiatives on the international scene. He will also be responding to requests from both houses of Congress that he establish a commission on both domestic and international hunger and malnutrition.

An official familiar with Mr. Carter's plan says that he conceives of the commission as a "goading, prodding, pushing agency," whose task will be to establish some order and coordination among 26 agencies of the U.S. government that deal with food and hunger. It



The Rev. Hugh Murphy

N. Ireland Priest Is Freed By Terrorist Kidnappers

BELFAST, June 18 (AP) — A Roman Catholic priest kidnapped this morning by three men has been freed unharmed, the police said.

After the Rev. Hugh Murphy, 59, disappeared, an anonymous caller to a Belfast radio station said he had been kidnapped by Protestant extremists in retaliation for the abduction of a policeman by IRA members.

A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary said that Father Murphy telephoned police tonight from about a mile from where he had disappeared. "He is alive and well," a spokesman said after the police picked up the priest.

The police said Father Murphy had appeared after opening his door to the three men who said they wanted "a priest to visit a sick lad." His eyeglasses were found inside his house, in nearby Ballyholl.

The caller said the Ulster Free Fighters had grabbed the priest and would return him "in the same condition" as Constable William Turbitt, 42, kidnapped yesterday by IRA guerrillas in an attempt in which they killed another

Prague Says Dubcek Eyed Camps, Torture for Foes

PRAGUE, June 18 (AP) — The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper has charged that the reformist leadership of 1968, under Alexander Dubcek, planned to set up concentration camps for hardened Communists.

The paper, *Rude Pravo*, unclipped its accusation yesterday in an emotional introduction recalling the gas chambers, torture and hunger of the World War II concentration camps at Auschwitz, Dachau, Mauthausen, Treblinka, Auschwitz and Treblinka.

It said that word of plans to set up camps began to filter out of the same Communist Party Committee in July, 1968.

Interior Minister Josef Pavel and Central Committee member Gen.

had Rebel
iges Pullout

HARTOUM, the Sudan, June 18 (UPI) — A Chad rebel leader has urged the withdrawal of such troops as a precondition for peace with President Felix Fjord's government.

The call was made by Abdulla Dama, commander of the "Volcano" rebels, which are affiliated with Chad's National Liberation Army (Frolinat).

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ayma*, Mr. Dama said that Fjord is ready to abide by a peace agreement reached last March at southern Libyan oasis of Saïn, "provided that articles concerning the elimination of foreign intervention are implemented."



AND THAT MEANS YOU! — The Italian Riviera may be a splendid place, but not here in Noli. The "No Swimming" sign was put up because of pollution caused by shipping.

In Forcing the Resignation

Berlinguer Defends Strategy on Leone

TRISTE, June 18 (UPI) — Italian Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer yesterday said that his party forced the resignation of President Giovanni Leone to spare Italy's highest office further embarrassment and guarantee its stability.

They said that Mr. Carter had been moved to set up the commission by such stark projections of specialists as the one that perhaps as early as 1983 the world's deficit of basic foodstuffs would be 100 million tons as a result of population growth outstripping agricultural production.

Much of the commission's emphasis, they said, will necessarily be on ways to increase food production in the developing countries by 300 to 500 percent by the end of the century — a boost that the specialists say will be imperative to feed off mass starvation on a scale never previously experienced.

Mr. Linowitz, 64, reached by telephone before he left Friday with Mr. Carter for the exchange of ratification instruments for the new canal treaties in Panama, declined to comment on the report that he will be appointed head of the hunger commission.

An official familiar with Mr. Carter's plan says that he conceives of the commission as a "goading, prodding, pushing agency," whose task will be to establish some order and coordination among 26 agencies of the U.S. government that deal with food and hunger. It

ambush. His bullet-riddled body was found May 9, stuffed into a parked car in downtown Rome.

He had written a number of messages from captivity to his family.

Juan Carlos Tours China

TOKYO, June 18 (AP) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia visited China's Great Wall and one of the Ming tombs today, the New China News Agency reported. The Spanish royal couple were guests of honor at a banquet last night given by Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

the government and party officials, urging them to bargain for his release. Police, government officials and a leading neurologist — Dr. Alessandro Agnoli — said at the time that Mr. Moro could be acting under the influence of drugs.

But the paper *Il Messaggero* said that the results indicated that Mr. Moro "was never given any stimulants, drugs or tranquilizers during his long imprisonment."

The reports said that this conclusion was unofficial pending completion of an inquiry by magistrates.

China Aide Said to Voice Interest in Western Arms

ROME, June 18 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan was quoted here yesterday as saying that China was seeking technologically advanced weapons from Western Europe to face what he called Moscow's social imperialism.

Mr. Yu was recently interviewed in China by a correspondent of *Il Popolo*, the organ of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

"We have no relations with them and we do not intend to start them unless we see changes," he said. "They call themselves independent from Moscow, but these are words. We want to see progress in the facts."

Tindemans Sees Parties Ending Belgian Crisis

BRUSSELS, June 18 (Reuters) — Premier Leo Tindemans said today he expected that a meeting of party leaders tomorrow would resolve Belgium's four-day government crisis.

Mr. Tindemans submitted his resignation to King Baudouin Thursday after a disagreement between his center-right Social Christians and the Socialists on budget-cutting measures.

But the King asked Mr. Tindemans to make a new effort to find a solution.

The premier said after a Cabinet meeting that ministers from all parties had agreed on a formula that included public spending cuts in the social sector of between 16 and 17 billion Belgian francs (about \$500 million).

China Aide Quits Hanoi

TOKYO, June 18 (AP) — The Chinese ambassador to Vietnam, Chen Chi-leng, has returned to Peking for reasons of health. Japanese newsmen reported from Peking yesterday.

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Rare view of the A300.

If there's one thing that brings the financial director of an airline out in a rash it's seeing his aircraft in the maintenance hangar, filled with highly-paid engineers instead of fare-paying passengers.

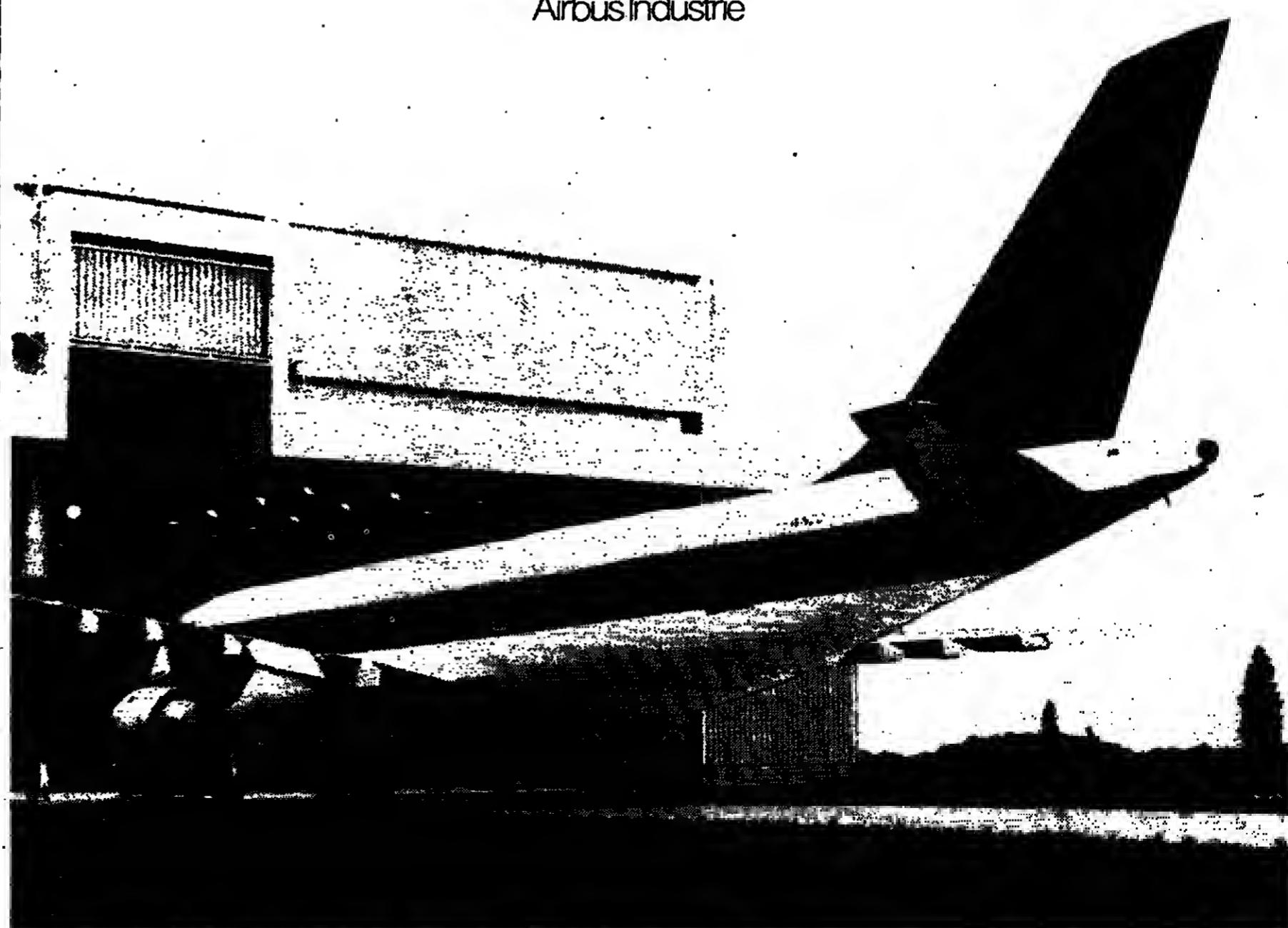
Take the example of Lufthansa. During their first 100 flights with the A300, only one had to be cancelled for technical reasons.

Good enough? It gets better. Lufthansa average seven sectors of flights a day with each A300. An aircraft which can be used like a yo-yo, has to go to the top of the class for reliability.

Last thought. Even routine maintenance is cheaper with the A300. Because it has two turbofans to keep turning sweetly instead of the three of its rivals.

Aircraft make money only when they're airborne. The A300 ratio of up-time to down-time makes most aircraft flying today seem more temperamental than a racehorse. And about as chancy for making solid profits.

A300
Airbus Industrie



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The 'Rationalization' of NATO

The 15 NATO nations have more people and wealth than the Warsaw Pact countries and they spend about as much for defense. Yet they have always been outnumbered in conventional combat forces. For three decades the West has relied on superiority in nuclear and conventional weaponry. But the balance has been shifting. The East has improved its nuclear weapons, added five Soviet divisions in Czechoslovakia since 1968, modernized its conventional arms and stepped up its readiness, reducing NATO's warning time.

* * *

As a result, hard decisions now face the West, despite the new prospect, finally, of serious negotiations for the reduction of forces in Europe. The new Soviet offer to accept equal troop ceilings for East and West is encouraging but unlikely to produce an early treaty; it would bring only a fraction of the Warsaw Pact cuts NATO seeks, and would not add greatly to the warning time NATO needs for U.S. reinforcements.

Three U.S. administrations and many European governments have worried about the imbalance, only to be intimidated by the enormous costs of correcting it. But NATO could improve its readiness and modernize its forces at a more moderate cost — if it were willing to pay a political price.

The method is rationalization. It is the most important word in the voluminous NATO studies undertaken at President Carter's suggestion and now approved by the NATO summit in Washington. Rationalization means, above all, much closer cooperation than the 15 allied governments, jealous of national prerogatives, have been able to achieve.

The Soviet-controlled Warsaw Pact gets greater combat power out of its defense investment than the West. It bears lower manpower costs. It plans for a short and intense armored blitzkrieg rather than the longer war requiring more support forces than the U.S. military has been anticipating. But the East's

most important advantage lies in the combined command of forces, all trained, equipped and supplied on the Soviet pattern. NATO includes 40 armed forces — 14 defense establishments, each with its own army, navy and air force, and each its own separate weaponry, research, training base and logistics.

The agreement in the new long-term program to set up the first NATO supply depots is a vital step toward enabling NATO commanders in wartime to direct supplies to the sectors that most need them. But it is a bare beginning. The United States is rightly urging a NATO logistics command. President Carter has offered to stock heavy equipment on the Continent, permitting the five U.S. divisions to be doubled in 10 days. Still, pooled allied transport will be needed to get the U.S. troops to the front.

The long-term program, the most ambitious since Europe's postwar rearmament, contains more than 100 other major proposals: an integrated air-defense system; a doubling of antitank weapons; joint production of 15 new land and naval missiles and other arms; the first sophisticated NATO capability for electronic warfare countermeasures, and improvement in reserve forces and mobilization systems.

The total cost is estimated at \$60 billion to \$80 billion above present spending levels, but rationalization to reduce duplication of effort and gradual change over 15 years could keep the cost within the three percent annual increase already agreed to for the immediate future. It will take hard choices in many countries to get that much money for defense, but the military's share of the gross national product will not be raised if there is a reasonable economic growth rate.

The immediate need is for follow-up machinery to spur governments to act on the plan. The Washington summit evaded this task. President Carter's warning is apt: "We must avoid bold programs heartily endorsed — then largely ignored."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sink the Nuclear Carrier

When next you hear talk from Capitol Hill about the tax revolt and the need to hold down spending, remember the carrier — the supercarrier. President Carter was quick enough last week to respond to the anguish of California by preaching spending restraint to Congress. He might have been more direct by pointing straight at the \$3.5 billion that the House has insisted on adding to the defense budget for a nuclear-powered behemoth carrier plus a nuclear cruiser for its defense. The Senate ought to scrap them both.

* * *

Congress knows that the veto of a defense bill is normally difficult. The risk of delaying vital security projects to block a relatively small part of the nation's \$126-billion defense program will inhibit the White House. Moreover, the administration is known to be divided on this issue and so the threats of a veto might be taken less seriously than otherwise. And the armed services would generally like more money than the president has requested, so they are not openly challenging the campaign for a carrier and cruiser by the carrier admirals and the president's former mentor, Admiral Rickover.

The best way to cut through this confusion and head them off now, however, is for the president to invoke the magic words "infla-

tion" and "taxes" and to warn that he would indeed veto even a defense authorization bill that insists on these extravagant vessels or significantly exceeds his total requests in other ways. It would be irresponsible indeed for Congress to exceed its own limits on total defense spending, particularly since it defined those limits during a thorough evaluation of the effect of total federal spending on the nation's economy.

* * *

The president's defense budget is entirely adequate. It provides the fourth successive annual increase in military spending. The only way to increase the number of Navy combat ships would be to build somewhat smaller, more austere vessels instead of a few big, glamor ships. The conventionally-powered, medium-sized carrier proposed by the administration can perform all the essential tasks of a fifth nuclear supercarrier and would cost \$1 billion less — enough to buy five modern frigates.

A firm stand against the carrier admirals would be supported, at least privately, by most of the Pentagon, including the rest of the Navy. Most important, it would add enormously to the credibility of the administration's struggle against inflation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Gardening' in Latin America

The problem for Washington in dealing with most Latin countries, which are small and often materially or psychologically dependent on the United States, is to treat them fairly without overwhelming them. In respect to Panama and the Dominican Republic, it is evident now just how tricky this problem is.

* * *

To put a proper flourish on the new Panama Canal treaties, Mr. Carter agreed to go there and hand over formal title. This has occasioned protests, some violent, by Panamanians, who accuse the president of bolstering strongman Omar Torrijos, and by the same and other Panamanians, who find the treaties as they found the U.S. ratification process, offensive to their nationalism. Should President Carter have stayed home? Hardly. One must acknowledge, however, that the new treaties, fair and right and essential as they are, will not in themselves calm the Panamanian scene. There is no way the United States can tranquilly maintain, even in the new form, its huge political and

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

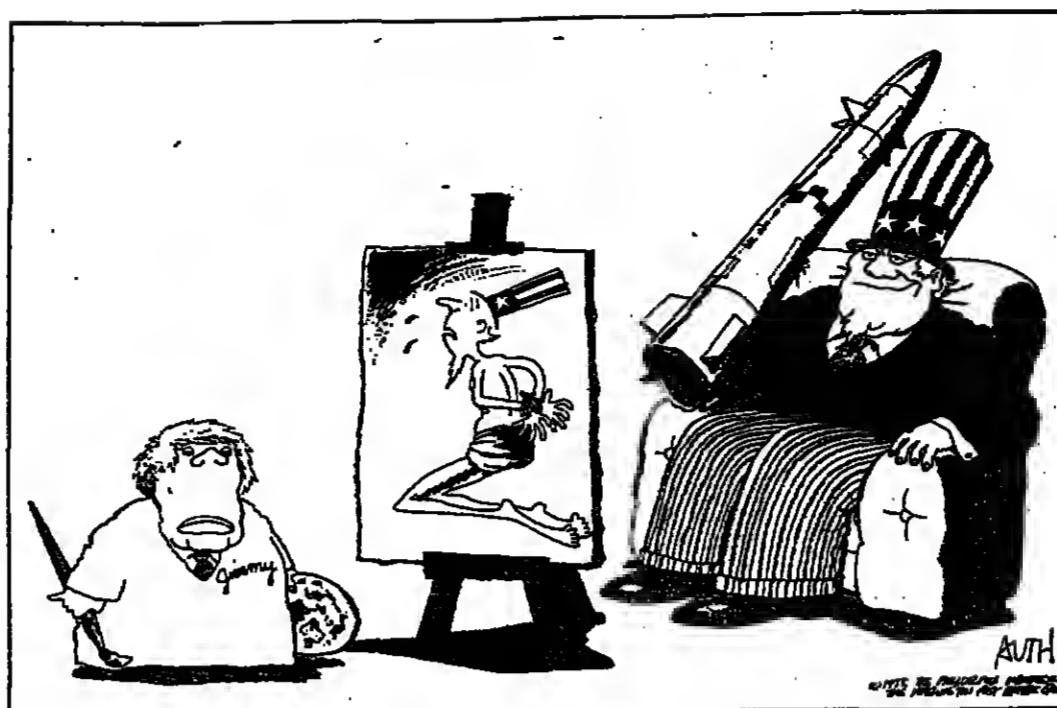
June 19, 1903

NEW YORK — New York's Columbia University Library has taken possession of what is probably the most complete collection of anarchist literature in the world. The collection was part of the estate of a French anarchist, resident in London, who spent a great part of his life amassing it. It was purchased on the university's behalf by Dr. Vladimir Sahovitch, and is reported to contain numerous manuscripts and portraits of well known anarchists.

Fifty Years Ago

June 19, 1928

LONDON — Flying through fog and rain until the fuel tanks were nearly dry, Miss Amelia Earhart, Boston sociologist and pilot, made her place in the sun by being the first woman to span the Atlantic by air, when she and her two companions bought their Fokker seaplane "Friendship" to a safe landing on the placid waters of Burry Basin in South Wales yesterday afternoon. They had covered approximately 2,100 miles in 21 hours and 49 minutes since leaving Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland.



Tito: Kominformists and a Chinese Riddle

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — In 1948, when Yugoslav's rebellious leader refused to toe the Moscow line, despite three menacing letters from the Kremlin, Stalin declared: "All I have to do is wiggle my little finger and there will be no more Tito."

About 12,000 Yugoslavs agreed with Stalin that Tito wouldn't put up much of a show in any battle against the homeland of socialism. That was a costly error of judgment which had two effects: It sparked the first schism in the international Communist movement and it led the 12,000 Kominformists (members of the Comintern International-dominated by Stalin) into concentration camps set up by Tito.

Three of those 12,000 are back in the news: Vlado Dapcevic, Milet Pervic and Bogdjan Jovovic, Communists and Partisans during the war, senior military officers in Tito's army after the war, political commissioners, military attachés and always unconditionally pro-Moscow. They were arrested in 1948 trying to leave the country to reach the Soviet Union.

Escape

All three were deported to Goli Otok — the Naked Island — in the Adriatic. They were imprisoned there until the Tito-Khrushchev reconciliation of 1955-1956, when they were arrested but remained under house arrest.

In May 1958, the three were part

again in Yugoslavia. Dapcevic was kidnapped in 1976 by Yugoslav secret agents while he was visiting Bucharest. Tried in Belgrade, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison. Pervic was kidnapped last year while on a trip in Switzerland, tried in Belgrade and also sentenced to a 20-year term.

Jovovic is in Belgrade too, but he has curiously been amnestied, according to the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, following "a request to return to Yugoslavia" which he apparently had made in some unidentified country after realizing the absurdity of 20 years of hostile

Today, the three are together again in Yugoslavia. Dapcevic was kidnapped in 1976 by Yugoslav secret agents while he was visiting Bucharest. Tried in Belgrade, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison. Pervic was kidnapped last year while on a trip in Switzerland, tried in Belgrade and also sentenced to a 20-year term.

After spending some time in Romania, Dapcevic moved to the West and settled in Brussels. The others became Soviet citizens and continued their operations against Tito from Kiev. In April 1974, in the city of Bar in the Montenegro region of Yugoslavia, a clandestine anti-Tito Yugoslav Communist group met. The group's secretary-general was Mr. Pervic and its chief theoretician was Mr. Jovovic. This organization had a short life and hundreds of Kominformists — including the daughter of Mr. Jovovic — wound up in concentration camps.

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Afghanistan: Soviet Ties Bud Amid Purges, Guns and Caution

By William Borders

KABUL, Afghanistan, June 18 (NYT) — In the six weeks since the bloody coup that brought it to power, the government of Nur Mohammed Taraki has strengthened Afghanistan's relationship with the Soviet Union, which it consistently refers to as "our great northern neighbor."

It has also arrested dozens — perhaps hundreds — of supporters of the old government, and has undertaken a purge of "anti-revolutionary elements" from the civil service.

"The goal of our revolution is a total break with our feudal past," Prime Minister Taraki says, repeating in statements nearly every day that the aim is "elimination of poverty, adversity and class exploitation."

But the Soviet-made tanks that helped bring Mr. Taraki to power in April have left Kabul's bumpy old streets. The holes that they made in the high stone wall around the royal palace — now renamed the People's House — have been patched. The ancient city, for centuries a crossroads of international intrigue, has reacquired an air of calm that belies the basic changes taking place.

Mr. Taraki, who is also secretary general of the People's Democratic Party, asserts that the party is not Communist, and the words "Communist" and "Marxist" are never used in the propaganda that pours out of government offices.

Soviet Connection

Still, Mr. Taraki and the group of men around him have long been regarded as the leaders of Afghan Communists. And while they consolidate control of the mountainous land — population 13 million in an area the size of Texas — they are doing little to dispel that image.

Since April 28, when President Mohammed Daud was shot and killed at the palace with his closest advisers and members of his family, the Taraki government has announced two dozen agreements with the Soviet Union worth millions of dollars, in such areas as highway construction, mining technology and insect control.

The Russians have given 2,500 books to the Information Ministry, and Bakhtar, the national news agency, has signed an agreement with Tass for "exchange of news, information and technical cooperation."

Kabul, as it has been for centuries, is full of rumors. An authoritative but unconfirmed report has it that the number of Soviet military advisers has risen, and that they are penetrating more deeply into the 70,000-man army.



Afghan Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki talks to the press.

Of the 60 to 80 generals that the army and air force had, about a dozen are known to be still in their old commands. Most of the rest are presumably in jail, or were killed in the 24 hours of fierce fighting during the coup. Younger officers have taken over the armed forces, with majors and lieutenant colonels often holding jobs that used to be held by generals.

"Taraki saw how easy it was for his small group to take over," a resident said, "and he doesn't want it to happen again."

When Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin, who is also a deputy prime minister, spoke at the United Nations in New York last week, he referred to the Soviet Union and its allies as the "real advocates of peace," con-

trasting them with the "imperialistic reactionaries and warmongers."

While in Cuba last month for a meeting of nonaligned nations, Mr. Amin said that an important goal of the new government was "consolidation, widening and expansion of friendly relations with our great northern neighbor, the Soviet Union."

Afghanistan has long been dominated by its giant neighbor, even in the days when it was a monarchy. The Soviet Union is this country's largest trading partner and aid donor, and it trained and equipped the Afghan military. Most of the agreements with Moscow announced in the last six weeks were initiated under the Daud government.



Paul Warnke preparing for television interview last year.

Soviet good behavior. We have to recognize that a relationship of rivalry and competition is going to continue between the two superpowers. But we can find common interest in anything that makes nuclear war less likely.

Obviously, you could reach a state of international tensions where, regardless of the logic of what I have just said, the revision against Soviet behavior would be so great that we could only with great difficulty continue to do business with them. I hope the Soviet Union recognizes this.

Personally, I do not see SALT as being an aspect of detente. Maybe the Soviets do, but I think, in that case, that they are making a mistake. We could have SALT and have detente in very bad shape. On the other hand, if detente is prospering, it will be easier to have acceptance of SALT. But the two can exist separately.

Q. Will the chances of ratification of SALT by the Senate be harmed by the controversy surrounding your nomination, over a year ago, to your present post?

A. The SALT agreement is not going to be the product of Paul Warnke. It has been under negotiation since 1972, and it was already 80 percent complete at the beginning of the Carter administration. The credit for an eventual accord, then, will have to be divided among a number of people, including former Presidents Nixon and Ford and Henry Kissinger. So I think that the fact that there are some senators who oppose my nomination will not be a significant factor in the nomination process.

The best way to get the SALT agreement ratified is to have a good SALT agreement. It would have to be supported by the Pentagon, but I have no doubt that the agreement will win that support. Obviously, there are some who would be opposed to virtually any SALT treaty because they feel that the best way to deal with the Soviet Union is by unbridled competition. If there are some senators who feel that way, we cannot expect to change their vote. But if I were a Senator, and my adversaries were rash enough to attack my support of SALT, I think I could make mincemeat out of them.

Q. Not at all. I've found that the Soviets stuck to the subject matter.

Favoring Linkage

Q. Other persons — within the administration and outside — seem to favor a "linkage" of SALT to Soviet actions, for example, in Africa.

A. I've consistently said that SALT has to stand on its own feet. Either it advances the security of the United States or it does not. If it does, why forfeit this benefit because you do not approve of Soviet actions elsewhere?

Q. I feel very strongly that you cannot regard SALT as a reward for

missiles. This would, of course, inhibit the development of new weapons.

As for Europe, SALT III would not affect the numbers of either the French or British nuclear forces.

The United States and Soviet Union would have to accomplish much more substantial reductions in their arsenals before European forces would become that significant.

Which is not to say that those forces may not constitute a perfectly effective deterrent as far as France and Britain are concerned.

CTB Treaty

Q. Are the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom close to signing a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) treaty?

A. The timing is difficult to predict because the negotiations are not bilateral. But we would hope to have very wide, if not universal, accession to the treaty.

We are interested in a CTB, a ban on all nuclear explosions, including peaceful nuclear devices. The duration of the treaty will have to be negotiated, and that will depend in part on what China and France do. The Soviets are sensitive to the fact that both China and France would probably continue testing, and, as a consequence, I would assume that they would continue to argue for some limited duration. I think the U.S.S.R. could accept the fact that the treaty would come into effect without Chinese and French participation.

A. This is an area in which one country cannot act alone. If we were to adopt a policy of total abstention, it is clear that the French, Germans, British and Soviets would continue to supply the same volume of arms.

Q. The president has consistently said that he favored a CTB, not a further threshold test ban. I would say the issue of verification is the one that will have to be negotiated. If we cannot verify a test ban satisfactorily, that would be a barrier to the agreement. We have recognized that for an effective CTB we need something that goes beyond national technical means of verification. Whereas in SALT you

can rely on your own national technical means, in a CTB you have to have further procedures. I am more optimistic now because the Soviet Union has accepted in principle the need to go beyond national technical means.

Giscard Plan

Q. What are your reactions to the Giscard d'Estaing plan on disarmament?

A. We can see some difficulties in the proposals, but it is good to have the French taking this much interest in the domain of disarmament.

Specifically, we see problems with regard to the proposal of a broader European conference on disarmament. Granted, MBFR (mutual and balanced force reductions) has proceeded at a somewhat glacial pace, but I am not sure that the vast expansion of the number of participants would accelerate the pace.

I can also see major difficulties with the idea of an international agency of verification satellites. Of course, we could not allow anything to interfere with our own national technical means of verifying a SALT agreement or an eventual Comprehensive Test Ban. But these are things which we will continue to consider with the French.

Q. President Carter has spoken a great deal of his desire to limit conventional arms sales. Yet, as the plane sales to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt have just demonstrated, sales to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt have just demonstrated, the problem is not so simple.

A. This is an area in which one country cannot act alone. If we were to adopt a policy of total abstention, it is clear that the French, Germans, British and Soviets would continue to supply the same volume of arms.

We are making an effort. The president has announced a reduction, next year, by 8 percent in the volume of American arms sales. There are some specific situations where we will continue to sell arms and the French will continue to do so. It is a question, therefore, of working out some collective principles as far as the quantity and sophistication of these arms are concerned.

On his littered desk lay a number of books on China, last-minute cramming for an imminent trip.

"Imagine," said the slight, wiry Mr. Cebran, sipping on a beer, "the day after tomorrow the king is going to China. Not so long ago — in 1970, eight years ago — there was a state of exception, and all the students and professors who had pictures of Mao burned them because they were sure reasons to go to jail."

"We tend to forget that the last executions of the Franco regime took place in October, 1975. And there is another very important thing that we are still getting used to: that this country has lost its fear. We lived with a tremendous fear until Franco died."

El País appeared five months after Franco's death. It is a stylish, liberal-minded daily that quickly established itself as a rounded voice of change — and, soon, as one of the best newspapers in Western Europe. With a circulation of 150,000, a staff of 93 journalists — including 10 foreign correspondents — *El País* is, in its editor's phrase, "progressive in the intellectual and sociological, not political sense."

"It is to the left of the right," said Mr. Cebran with a grin.

Journalist's Son

A former philosophy student, he is well positioned to observe the generational shift in Spain: his father and an uncle were both editors of *Arriba*, a government daily, in the Franco era. "I am the son of a journalist of the regime," said Mr. Cebran, who himself had a meteoric career. At the age of 19 he was running *Pueblo*, another Madrid paper.

Though last June's parliamentary elections gave Mr. Suárez's make-shift, center-right Union of the Democratic Center a mandate to govern, Mr. Cebran believes that such one-time functionaries of the Franco regime as Mr. Suárez and many of his closest collaborators will eventually be eased out of power.

Transportation and agriculture would be particularly hard hit, the economists believe, and secondary effects could be even more serious.

"Since the coup, the Afghans have not been maintaining even the appearance of being evenhanded between East and West, as they used to," said one of the many foreigners associated with the flood of development aid that comes to this primitive country. But Mr. Taraki has said that he will continue to welcome assistance from everyone, including the United States.

Domestically, the government has put together a broad program of land reforms, price control, limitation on private profits and strengthening of the public sector.

The prime minister, 61, is a former journalist with a soft voice and a professional manner. He governs as chairman of the Revolutionary Council, which is thought to consist of two or three dozen persons, mostly civilians. Babrak Karmal, regarded by some as a hard-line Communist, is No. 2 man in the government. Both are known to have frequent contacts with the Soviet Embassy.

The new government seems to be in control, although there have been reports of some armed resistance in the countryside. In Kabul, a curfew is enforced strictly and guns are everywhere, even more in evidence than usual. Afghanistan is a tough land in which murder has never been uncommon.

New Appointments

Since the coup, several callers on Cabinet ministers have reported that armed soldiers sat in on their talks. A foreigner having dinner with a deputy minister noticed a pistol in the man's belt. And at the British Embassy's elegant garden party for the Queen's birthday early this month, the Minister of Mines and Industries was accompanied around the broad lawn by a soldier carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet.

In Kabul's bustling bazaar, the old scene has scarcely changed — except that tourists are fewer to nibble the spicy lamb kabobs cooked on skewers or haggle over rich red carpets piled up in the shops.

In most government offices, not only the ministers but also officials in the three or four ranks below them have been replaced. A regular feature of the government newspaper is the "new appointments" column, which tells of a clerk being made department head or a loyal plant worker being made a supervisor. The column never says what happened to the old occupant of the job.

There are still many people here who do not believe that the Afghans, a proud and independent people who have never been conquered, will let their country become a client state. Others say that, for all practical purposes, it has already happened. The two sides agree that the picture will be clearer in a few months.

Paul Warnke: U.S. Negotiator Pushes SALT Without Linkage

WASHINGTON — Paul Warnke, a 58-year-old lawyer, is one of the key figures on arms control in the Carter administration. He wears two hats, serving as the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as chief negotiator for the strategic-arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. Mr. Warnke's previous government service was during the Johnson Administration, first as general counsel and later as assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs.

Mr. Warnke is also a controversial figure, with a reputation as a "dove," whose nomination by President Carter early last year narrowly obtained the necessary confirmation by the Senate and, in a way, prefigured the coming debate on a SALT II treaty.

He seems to have mellowed since then, but is clearly aligned with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others in the administration who want a SALT II agreement, not at all costs, but with a minimum of linkage to Soviet world behavior, as compared to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, and others who are increasingly tough in their public stances toward Moscow. Mr. Carter himself, judging by his recent words, would seem to like to have it both ways. Mr. Warnke was interviewed in his office, in the State Department building, by Joel Blocker and Leo Michel of *Le Point* magazine (Paris).

Q. What are the obstacles to the conclusion of a SALT II treaty?

A. Most of the major technical problems have been solved, but a few still remain. Of these, the most important is the dimensions of a ban on new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). In March, 1977, we proposed a total prohibition on any new ICBMs and a half to modernization of existing missiles. We are still seeking the maximum qualitative restraints in this area, and this remains a difference in the positions of Washington and Moscow.

No one in the American government advocates setting an arbitrary deadline for these negotiations. We will sign a treaty when we are satisfied with its provisions.

Q. Other American officials have discussed with us the following scenario: completion of the accord this summer, signature of the treaty at a Brezhnev-Carter summit in the fall, and presentation of the treaty

for ratification by the Senate next January, after the legislative elections.

A. This strikes me as a quite plausible possibility, assuming that the Soviets move toward our positions on remaining issues.

Q. How much are events outside of SALT affecting the pace of these negotiations?

A. Not at all. I've found that the Soviets stick to the subject matter.

Q. Other persons — within the administration and outside — seem to favor a "linkage" of SALT to Soviet actions, for example, in Africa.

A. I've consistently said that SALT has to stand on its own feet. Either it advances the security of the United States or it does not. If it does, why forfeit this benefit because you do not approve of Soviet actions elsewhere?

Q. I feel very strongly that you cannot regard SALT as a reward for

A New Generation Oversees Spain's Shift to Democracy

By James M. Markham

MADRID (NYT) — A year ago, Spaniards began the political transformation of their country by casting their ballots in freedom for the first time in four decades. On this first anniversary of their democracy, it seems to at least one thoughtful Spaniard that what is occurring, beyond the obvious political changes, is a transfer of power from one generation to another.

Behind this phenomenon, the editor sees a deeper crisis of the Spanish right, which has not been able to organize itself since Franco's death.

Few Rightists

Spaniards himself does not feel himself a rightist," Mr. Cebran said. "Few people in the government feel themselves to be rightists, because of the psychological and educational bombardment of Francoism against capitalism, equating capitalism and Marxism and so on. This is a country where great fortunes were made during Francoism, but where people are ashamed to make money."

The Socialists, the second largest party in Parliament, are not in much better shape, in Mr. Cebran's view, and he thinks that Mr. Gonzalez, the Socialists' leader, must be subject to what he called attacks of "vergogna" when he ponders the strong possibility that he could be premier in a few months if new general elections are held.

"On the night of the elections last June, Javier Solana was born," said Mr. Cebran, speaking of another Socialist leader, "and he was terrorized because he thought they were going to win."

Neither Italy nor France furnishes a model for Spain's future. "There was not a world war here," said Mr. Cebran. "Instead there was a civil war, a terrible violence."

"This fear of armed violence, he added, is one reason that young Spaniards are reluctant to see Spain enter a military alliance like NATO, and it colors the transfer of power from one generation to another."

"Those who are governing now are the sons of those who won the civil war. I am a son of parents who won the war," he said softly. "And there is a regret on the part of the sons of those who won the war that they did win. We do not approve of our fathers, and we regret that they have done the war and won it."

This fear of armed violence, he added, is one reason that young Spaniards are reluctant to see Spain enter a military alliance like NATO, and it colors the transfer of power from one generation to another."</

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1978

FINANCE

Euromarket

Dealers See Drop in Bond Prices In Wake of Rise in Dollar Rates

By William Ellington

LONDON, June 18 (AP-DJ) — Eurodollar bond prices exhibited considerable steadiness last week in the face of an abrupt rise in short-term Eurodollar interest rates to the highest level since January 1975.

Dealers said that both institutional and retail investors seemed reluctant to sell bonds, which would involve taking a capital loss.

At the same time, it appeared likely that dealers were not keen to sell bonds short out of fear that they would not be able to purchase them at lower prices.

Even so, some dealers conceded that the yield basis of the Eurodollar bond market is no longer realistic in view of the rise in short-term interest rates. "A correction is needed and probably will come," said one. "We find that when we sell bonds we can't get them back," one dealer confided.

During the week, the widely-discounted six-month Eurodollar rate had leaped up to 9.06 percent offered at the London Association of Securities Dealers, from 8.63 percent a week earlier.

At the same time, U.S. banks raised their lending rate a quarter point to 8.8 percent, the highest level since February 1975.

While the rise in short-term interest rates was not immediately re-

lected in the yields on Eurodollar notes and bonds, yields on bank-issued certificates of deposit (CDs) underwent a substantial upward adjustment. Yields on three-year Eurodollar CDs which can be purchased by investors in denominations as small as \$10,000, moved up to 8.94 from 8.63 percent.

Five-year prime bank CDs were available to the investor at 9.06 percent compared with 8.75 percent a week earlier.

In comparison, yields available on short-dated notes were puny.

Australia's recent \$350-million, four-year notes bearing 8 percent were being offered Friday at 9.84 to produce a current yield of only 8.15 percent and a yield to maturity of 8.36 percent. Norway's recent \$250-million, five-year notes bearing 7.75 percent were quoted at 9.64 for a current yield of 8.14 percent and a yield to maturity of 8.7 percent.

The note market is way out of line," one investment banker commented. "It's hard to believe that prices have stayed up the way they have."

Many market participants contend that the primary market for fixed-rate debt would close for awhile because of the rising short-

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — Cattle futures plunged to their lowest levels in two months as speculators panicked last week at the prospect of large numbers of beef animals being readied for market.

In all, live cattle prices topped 4.15 to 4.9 cents a pound. The spot contract closed at 55.67 cents. Setbacks of 0.72 cents to 3.6 cents in hog futures and 1.45 to 4.9 cents in pork belly (bacon) deliveries were greatly influenced by the cattle declines.

Meanwhile, gold futures surged as much as \$5 an ounce, silver prices gained 7 to 8 cents and platinum contracts finished about \$10 ahead. The spot gold contract closed at \$185.70 on New York's Comex, while June silver was \$5.32-\$4 an ounce.

Analysts said buying was attracted by several factors, including the dollar's collapse to a record low against the Japanese yen. That, incidentally, spurred a sharp rise in yen futures.

A sell-off in the stock market aided the upswing in precious metals, as did fears of tighter credit that culminated in another prime rate increase.

Despite the advance in other metals, copper futures topped about 3 cents a pound. The slump stemmed from price cuts by several copper producers.

In grain markets, wheat futures netted gains of 3/4 to 7 cents, but soybean and corn contracts declined. The ability of wheat to resist the downturn in allied pits was credited to heavy exporter buying, accompanied by rumors of Chinese business.

Term interest rate trend. The only fixed-rate Eurodollar offering in the market at the moment is a \$30-million, 15-year issue of Ontario Hydro bearing 9 1/2 percent. Though the initial response appeared to be favorable because of the high coupon, syndicate sources said that investment demand has slackened since then as a result of the rise in short-term interest rates.

Floating rate notes (FRN) have been popular because of the semi-annual coupon payments are ad-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Minority Unemployment Remains Critical

By Thomas E. Mullany

PHILADELPHIA, June 18 (NYT) — On the day last week when a prominent economic forecasting service here issued an optimistic report on the U.S. economy.

Meanwhile, gold futures surged as much as \$5 an ounce, silver prices gained 7 to 8 cents and platinum contracts finished about \$10 ahead. The spot gold contract closed at \$185.70 on New York's Comex, while June silver was \$5.32-\$4 an ounce.

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justed to changes in six-month Eurodollar rates. However, just how loyal a following this particular vehicle will have is still shown with a \$100-million, eight-year issue of Offshore Mining Co. of New Zealand, the government-owned oil exploration and development company. The indicated terms for the government-guaranteed notes appear to be the least favorable ever offered to investors in this particular type of instrument.

The latest economic data seem to confirm the assessment that the United States is concluding a quarter that will rank among its best of the last decade from the standpoint of growth production, employment and income.

Among the favorable developments reported were: The six-tenths-of-1-percent gain in industrial production for May, following an upward-revised advance of 1.4 percent in April; the \$1.6-billion drop in business inventories during

April, suggesting that no pattern of stagnation is in progress; the 2.2-percent increase in domestic auto sales during the first 10 days of June, and the nine-tenths-of-1-percent rise in personal income in May.

But gloomier reports offset those figures: Indications that inflationary pressures were still rising with meat and food prices up; the in-

crease in the prime bank lending rate to 8 1/4 percent; growing fears of a recession and a credit squeeze forced by tighter money conditions, and resumption of weakness in the stock market.

The quarterly forecast of the University of the economic model of Pennsylvania's Wharton School predicts an economic slowdown in the second half of this year, continuing through 1980; a gradual reduction in unemployment, and a sustained rate of inflation near 7 percent. No recession was envisioned, but some other forecasters say that negative real growth may appear within the next year unless inflation is more effectively handled and new economic policy initiatives are undertaken in Washington.

Against this mixed background, about 200 local businessmen, civic officials, educators and labor leaders gathered last week at the University of Pennsylvania for a two-day conference, sponsored by the Committee for Economic Development (CED), to determine what can be done to improve job opportunities for youth, minorities, the disadvantaged and the unskilled. It was the first of six such meetings to be held in major U.S. cities this year.

The program is a follow-up to the comprehensive policy report earlier this year of the business-economic research group of 200 senior corporate executives and academic leaders that urged a stronger private sector involvement in training and job creation for the hard-core unemployed.

The federal government has poured more than \$11 billion this year into a large variety of job-creation programs.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT) — Stock prices suffered a sharp break late last week under the pressure of rising interest rates and fears of a possible credit crunch that ultimately might force some borrowers out of the marketplace.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 22.26 points to finish at 836.97, a performance that stood in sharp contrast to recent gains. During the two preceding weeks, the Dow climbed a total of 27 points, often ignoring pessimistic news developments. But when major banks raised their prime lending rate by a quarter-point to 8 1/4 percent on Friday, the recent euphoria evident on Wall Street appeared to go into hiding, at least temporarily.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange fell to 154.4 million shares from 196.5 million the previous week. It was a week when International Business Machines briefly marked its best price within the last year, when Coca-Cola disclosed plans to expand into the shrimp-growing business and when takeover stocks continued to soar. When all else fails, it seems, the acquisition game generates excitement.

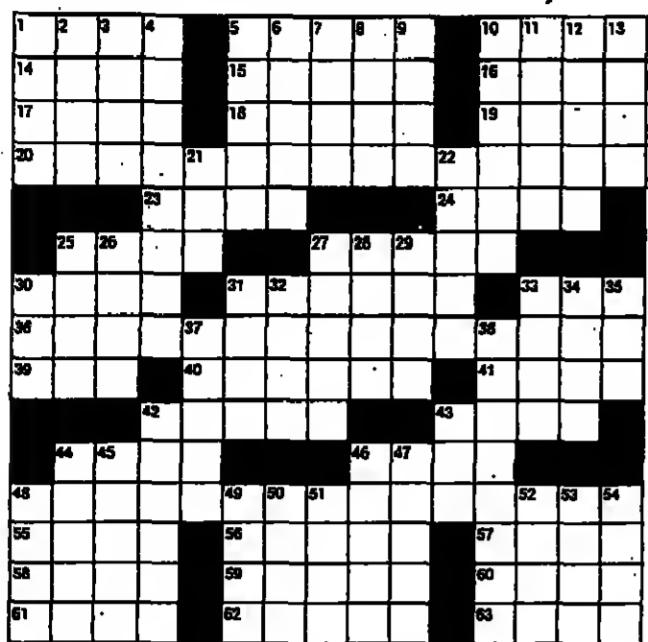
Husky Oil, a Canadian-based producer of oil and gas, was one of the sought-after prizes, woed by two suitors. On the American Stock Exchange, Husky jumped nearly 14 points on Tuesday in response to initial overtures. The stock closed Friday at 45 1/2 with a gain of 17 points for the week.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg Net

Sales in

CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

- 1 Yield
- 5 Fortuneteller's and
- 10 Part of m.v.p.
- 14 "Madam, I'm _____."
- 15 Obliterate
- 16 Choir member
- 17 High-hat
- 18 Remainder, in Roues
- 19 Dull
- 20 Postpones, at a board meeting
- 22 Former Met star
- 24 Kind of ring
- 25 Famed clown
- 27 Autumn bloomer
- 30 Jason's vessel
- 31 Any delicious drink
- 33 Alias: Abb.
- 36 Caused a reversal of a situation
- 38 Season in Nice
- 40 Composer of "Ionisation"
- 41 Offshore sight
- 42 Word with Alaska or apple
- 43 Traffic sign
- 44 Surprise attack

DOWN

- 1 Ailot parts
- 2 St. Vincent
- 3 Smear
- 4 Deck brightly
- 5 Concise
- 6 Mountain crest
- 7 Foolhardy
- 8 Italian innkeeper
- 9 Pour
- 10 Top bridge player
- 11 Companion of Kukla
- 12 Diner perch
- 13 Hamlet grown up
- 14 Psyche component
- 21 Wagner's forte
- 23 Adj ective for champagne
- 25 Extracte

P-E-A-N-U-T-S



B-C.



B-L-O-N-D-I-E



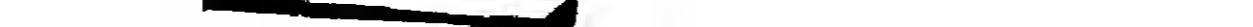
B-E-E-T-L-E-B-A-I-L-E-Y-A-N-D-Y-C-A-P-P



W-I-Z-A-R-D-O-F-I-D



R-E-X-M-O-R-G-A-N-M-D-R-I-P-K-I-R-B-Y





Tom Seaver acknowledges the fans' cheers after his no-hitter.

Guidry Beats Angels With 18 Strikeouts

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Unbeaten Ron Guidry set a New York record of 18 strikeouts and recorded his 11th consecutive victory with a four-hitter last night as the Yankees defeated the California Angels, 4-0.

The 27-year-old left-hander struck out every California starter it least once in erasing the Yankee record of 15 set by Bob Shawkey in 1919 and matched by Whitey Ford in an extra-inning game in 1959.

The victory made Guidry the first 11-game winner in the American League this season and tied him with Montreal's Ross Grimsley. Guidry lowered his earned-run average to 1.45, best in the majors, with his second consecutive shutout.

His 11-0 record is one victory shy of the Yankee record for the most consecutive triumphs at the start of season, four short of the American League mark and eight short of 16 major-league standard. This was his 21st victory in his last 22 decisions, including last year's playoffs and World Series.

New York needed the only run Guidry needed when Roy White, Thurman Munson, and Gary Thoburn opened the bottom of the first inning with consecutive singles. T. Paul Hartzell (1-3), who was making his first start, gave up two runs to 10 games.

Reds 6, Cardinals 5

At San Francisco, Lee Mazzilli batted in three runs with a two-run double and a single as New York beat San Francisco, 5-4. New York took a 5-0 lead in the first three innings off left-hander Bob Knepper (8-4). San Francisco came back against Pat Zachry (8-2) with three runs on Larry Herndon's losing streak now runs to 10 games.

Mets 5, Giants 4

At Baltimore, Ken Singleton hit a two-run home run and Mike Flanagan got his 10th victory as Baltimore beat Oakland, 5-4. Baltimore scored three first-inning runs off Oakland starter Mike Morgan, 0-2, who was making his second major league start since being signed out of high school in the free agent draft earlier this month. Oakland's losing streak now runs to 10 games.

Reds 6, Cardinals 5

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Joe Morgan's single with two out in the ninth inning scored Pete Rose from second and gave Cincinnati a 6-5 victory over St. Louis. Rose singled with one on and stole second, his fifth in six attempts this season.

Cubs 7, Astros 6

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Red Sox 5, Mariners 4

At Atlanta, John Candelaria, Kent Tekulve and Grant Jackson combined on a seven-hitter and Pittsburgh scored three runs on two Atlanta throwing errors to win, 5-3.

Astros 5, Cubs 4

At Houston, Bob Watson drove in three runs, two with an eight-inning double, to give Houston a 5-4 victory over Chicago. With two out in the eighth, Enos Cabell singled and stole second, and Chicago reliever Willie Hernandez walked Jose Cruz. Bruce Sutter relieved and, after both runners moved up on a double steal, Watson doubled on the left-field line.

Padres 7, Phillies 4

At San Diego, left-hander Bob Ouchinko, who had not won since May 16, held Philadelphia to seven hits and Dave Winfield drove in three runs with a pair of doubles to lead San Diego to a 7-0 victory over Philadelphia.

White Sox 6, Royals 1

At Chicago, Ron Blomberg's two-run double keyed a four-run first inning. Then Ken Kravec and Jim Willoughby pitched a six-hitter as Chicago defeated Kansas City, 1-0. It was the fifth straight triumph for Kravec (4-4).

Twins 3, Tigers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Vynegar's home run and Roy

Concuh, 27, of Britain, being more aggressive and Parlov trying to keep him away with right jabs.

There were no knockdowns but Conchuh, who held the WBC light-heavyweight title for more than two years in the 1975-77 period, opened a cut above Parlov's right eye in the sixth round. Both boxers exchanged several hard punches but neither appeared to be shaken at any time.

After the fight, Conchuh complained about the decision.

"I am a little bit disappointed with the decision ... I'm sure I had an advantage right from the start. It was a difficult fight."

Parlov weighed 174 pounds and Conchuh, whose record now stands at 31-2, weighed 173.

Conchuh earned \$203,000 and Parlov \$100,000 plus additional income from tickets and television rights.

Parlov Decisions Conchuh By Taking 2 of 3 Cards

BELGRADE, June 18 (UPI)—Mike Parlov won 15-round split decision over John Conchuh here last night to retain his World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title.

It was the first defense for Parlov, a 29-year-old Yugoslavian, who won the WBC crown Jan. 7.

Using the 10-point must system, the referee and two judges scoring, Parlov won two cards and Conchuh one. Referee Rudy Ortega gave Conchuh a 147-141 advantage while Tony Perez scored it 145-131 for Parlov and Dick Young 143-140 for Parlov. All the officials were from the United States.

The referee warned Conchuh twice of illegal punches.

More than 40,000 fans in the Star soccer stadium cheered on Parlov—who record now stands at 22 victories, one defeat and one draw. The fight was grueling, with

First of Career

Seaver No-Hitter Celebrates Trade

From Wire Dispatches

CINCINNATI, June 18—Tom Seaver celebrated the first anniversary of his trade to the Cincinnati Reds by pitching the first no-hitter of his major league career Friday night as he beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-0.

The 33-year-old right-hander, who struggled through an uncharacteristically poor start this season, won his seventh in a row and raised his record to 8-4. He walked three Cardinals and struck out four.

It was the second no-hitter in the major leagues this season. Bob Forsch of the Cardinals pitched one on April 16 against the Philadelphia Phillies. Seaver got all the offensive help he needed in the fifth inning, when the Reds collected three runs. They added their last run in the sixth.

Seaver—who has pitched five one-hitters in his 11 previous major league seasons—went to Riverfront Stadium with no-hitter talk fresh in his mind.

"Bill Bonham and I were talking about it on the way into town when we heard Joe Wallis was traded," said Seaver, who had a no-hitter broken up in 1975 when Wallis singled for Chicago with two out and two strikes on him in the ninth inning. "It's been my philosophy," Seaver said. "If it happens, it happens."

The pitcher, who came to the Reds from the New York Mets on June 15 last season, said, "It didn't register that it was a no-hitter. I mean this sincerely, until Danny (Driessen) broke into a smile after the final out. Driessen is the Reds' first baseman.

Second baseman Joe Morgan saved the no-hitter in the fourth inning when he made a diving stop on Keith Hernandez's hard grounder and threw him out at first. Third baseman Ray Knight protected it again in the eighth when, as a defensive replacement for Pete Rose, he fielded Jerry Morales's high bouncer and made a strong throw to first to beat the runner by a half-step.

Seaver, who twice before lost no-hitters in the ninth inning, started the last inning slowly by walking Jerry Mumphrey. But he retired Lou Brock on a fly to left, got Garry Templeton to hit into a force and retired George Hendrick on a bouncer to Driessen. The crowd of 38,216, which had given him a standing ovation since the seventh inning, roared when the final out was recorded and the entire Reds' team raced onto the field and mobbed Seaver.

A three-time Cy Young Award winner and five times a 20-game winner, Seaver pitched his second shutout of the season and the 48th of his career. He has 2,614 strikeouts for his career and his earned run average was 2.48 entering this season. Only Walter Johnson, at 2.37, had a lower career mark of major league pitchers who have hurled more than 3,000 lifetime innings.

Sequoia 3, Angels 1

At Los Angeles, Lee Mazzilli batted in three runs with a two-run double and a single as New York beat San Francisco, 5-4. New York took a 5-0 lead in the first three innings off left-hander Bob Knepper (8-4). San Francisco came back against Pat Zachry (8-2) with three runs on Larry Herndon's losing streak now runs to 10 games.

Pirates 9, Braves 6

ATLANTA, June 18 (UPI)—Ed Ott drove in three runs with a home run and a single Friday night to pace a 17-hit attack that led the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 9-4 victory over Atlanta and offset a two-run homer by the Braves' Bob Horner in his first professional game.

The Pirates belted knuckleballer Phil Niekro, who had pitched shutouts in his last two starts, for seven runs and nine hits in the first 3½ innings. Bill Robinson and Frank Taveras both had three hits for the Pirates and Dave Parker drove in two runs, the second with his 10th home in his first professional game.

Blue Jays 8-5, Rangers 3

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Braves 6, Mariners 3

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Red Sox 6, Mariners 3

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Reds 7, Astros 6

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Padres 5, Braves 0

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Phillies 5, Padres 0

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Angels 10, Yankees 7

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Orioles 6, A's 0

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Royals 2, White Sox 1

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Twins 3, Tigers 1

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Observer

Jack the Cashier

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — News clips: Macy's has taken the names of customers who pay cash for their purchases.

Citibank has been charging a 50-cent fee to customers who pay their credit-card billings promptly and fully. As the owner of a limousine-hire company explained: "Only sleazy people pay cash." Most of his customers arrived at 7:52 and attempted to interview the victims. They were coerced.

"Divil ya minds, lads," said Inspector Ramirez. "Is as plain as the flask on my hip who the culprit is."

Officer O'Toole was baffled as usual. "But Monsieur the Inspector," he murmured, "as for me — well — *SACRE BLEU*, but I do not see of the clues a single one, despite of the three hot-dog and fried-hominy counter clerks of whom the state of mind is of the shock deep up to the incoherence."

"Is it that is possible that I am seeing the work of —?"

"Of Jack the Cashier," said Inspector Ramirez.

Yes, Jack the Cashier had struck again. Washington was notified. Banks alerted. Department stores cautioned. The details of his latest depredation were easily reconstructed. A sleazy-looking man had entered at 7:10 p.m., ordered and eaten a hot dog and fried hominy, then produced his cash. The familiar brutal commands had followed. "Anybody who tries to tell me I'm a five-dollar bill right in the face." No one was in condition to follow him, of course. Not after looking right into cold cash.

Banks were notified, by satellite, electronic miracles computed and Mailgram.

In the past, his pattern had always been the same. First, he would become sleazy. Why he became sleazy was a mystery. Some



thought it had to do with the cycle of the moon. Then he would walk into a reputable place of business, order merchandise and produce cash.

In the only two instances in which anyone had remained sensible long enough to demand his name, he had replied the first time, "Kaiser Wilhelm the Second," and the second time, "Nellie Metta."

After each strike, the authorities knew, he would use money orders to pay all his bills in full before they became overdue. Thus the news that he had struck again invariably depressed the financial market, which feared that he intended to destroy the world banking system.

On this night, the Cashier, happily listening to hot dogs and fried hominy gurgling in his digestive tract, headed down the shadowy street toward home, thinking of all the bills that he would pay on time this very night. Two muggers stepped out of the shadows and pinned him to the pavement. "What do you want?" he gasped.

"Sixty bucks," said the presiding mugger. "And we want it on American Express, Master Charge or Bank American."

"Got no credit cards," gasped Jack, "but there's two hundred in cash in my wallet."

Both muggers recoiled. "He's sleazy," said one. "I'm not gonna touch him."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," the second told the Cashier, "going out on the street among decent, respectable, debt-ridden deadbeats."

They would have beaten him severely but did not want to get sleeve all over their knuckles. The Cashier was so upset that he forgot to pay his bills on time that night and as a result his real name, which was Diddlesby, turned up in credit-rating bureaus across the country as a bad risk.

Soon he began receiving credit cards in barrel lots. Jack the Cashier hasn't struck since, although a certain deadbeat in midtown Manhattan has swindled every limousine-hire company in town for months of elegant transport, which only makes them compete even harder to serve him.

As one operator puts it, "He's real carriage trade."

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Skeptics Look at the Rise of the Occult

By Michael Kerman

WASHINGTON (WP) — In a time when we can transplant hearts, restore severed fingers and sustain life with kidney machines, millions believe in something called psychosurgery, by which growths and cataracts are allegedly removed by slight of hand and "X-rays" are taken by holding up a bedsheet in front of the victim.

In the era of Thor Heyerdahl's raft expeditions across the Pacific, his re-enactment of the building and raising of the Easter Island monoliths, and the newly discovered proofs of how the Temple of Karnak and the Pyramids were built, Erich von Daniken sells 34 million copies of books asserting that these wonders could only have been accomplished by superior beings from outer space. He even out-sold Dr. Spock.

"It's just amazing, this reversion to primitive credulity in the world's most technologically advanced country," said Paul Kurtz, a philosophy professor at the State University of New York at Buffalo who heads the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal.

A Prediction

Even before the release of the film "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," Kurtz predicted a new wave of UFO sightings. It's a case of suggestion, he indicated, like the so-called cattle mutilations in the Midwest and the pitted-windshields panic of the '50s. Last summer, drought-killed cattle were found to be missing eyes, tongues and genitalia.

Instead of concluding that small varmints had eaten these easily accessible delicacies, many Midwesterners preferred to believe the parts had been stolen for obscene rituals, presumably by UFO passengers. As for the windshields, a California newspaper started that one with a story about someone noticing that his car windshield had tiny pits in it. Immediately, thousands of other drivers inspected their windshields, carefully for the first time and found tiny pits. Conclusion: Creations from outer space were attacking them.

"I think there are several reasons for all this," Kurtz said. "For one thing, there has been a lot of rapid social change recently. New technology, far greater mobility than ever, a loss of community roots. People are at sea. They move away from the old home town to a new suburb, they get a job in a field that didn't exist in their father's day. There's a quest for meaning and purpose in life."

For another thing, he added, the visual media and even print media are pushing what has been called the New Nonsense with tremendous dramatic force.

"People are watching this stuff 35 to 40

hours a week: 'Star Trek,' 'The Bionic Woman,' the movies about Big Foot, the talks shows featuring psychics. It's all powerfully dramatized. And it's presented with great authority."

Kurtz's committee has just refilled its suit against NBC over a 90-minute special, "Exploring the Unknown," which last year dealt with psychic surgery, communicating with the dead and other subjects. The committee's charge is that NBC, while purporting to present a documentary, adopted a giddy attitude that seemed to support the claims made.

"There defense is that it's just entertainment," he said. "But we find it insidious. Would they do a program on Laetrile that showed only the favorable side? Sure they had disclaimers stuck in there every now and then, but the point is, the stuff was packaged as truth."

The committee, including 43 scientists, educators and others ranging from writer Isaac Asimov to astronomer Carl Sagan to philosopher B.F. Skinner, is sponsored by, but independent from, the American Humanist Association.

Formed in 1975 at Buffalo as an outgrowth of a petition by 186 scientists denouncing astrology as "charlatanism," according to The New York Times, the committee publishes a semi-annual magazine, "The Skeptical Inquirer," a connoisseur of scholarly and popular writing.

A Petition

Here is part of what the latest issue has to say about Von Daniken:

In his books, translated into 35 languages, the author describes a carved figure on a Mayan stela that he says must be an ancient depiction of an astronaut — "a man sitting, bending forward. He has a mask on his nose, he uses his two hands to manipulate some controls, and the heel of his left foot is on a kind of pedal with different adjustments. The rear portion is separated from him; he is sitting on a complicated chair, and outside of this whole frame you see a little flame like an exhaust."

First of all, Kurtz suggests that viewers turn the "Palenque Astronaut" drawing 90 degrees, which is the way it really appears, as confirmed by masks and other figures in the picture.

"When the illustration . . . is oriented correctly . . . we can see that the 'rocket' is actually a composite art form, incorporating the design of a cross, a two-headed serpent, and some large corn leaves. The 'oxygen mask' is an ornament that does not connect with the nostrils but rather seems to touch the tip of Pacal's nose; the 'controls' are not really associated with the hands, but are elements from the profile view of the Maya Sun God in the background; the 'pedal' op-

erated by the 'astronaut's' foot is a seashell, a Maya symbol associated with death, and the 'rocket's exhaust' is very likely the roots of the sacred maize tree."

Von Daniken insists that the Easter Island heads must be portraits of outer space beings since they don't resemble earthlings and that the hard volcanic rock couldn't have been carved by earthlings or lifted into place.

Heyerdahl found (in 1955, this was) that wetting the rock made it easy to carve. He pointed out that the faces do in fact resemble those of Easter Island natives. And he installed one of the 30-ton monoliths on an elevated platform using only levers, ramps and 12 men.

New Nonsense

In brief, the ingenuity of ancient peoples has been grossly maligned. Zetetic holds, to make way for a theory of intervention by primitive visitors from outer space.

It is the denial of what we know to be true that bothers the scientists. One story about the Bermuda Triangle describes a freighter, the Sandra, as 350 feet long, and disappearing off Florida in June 1950 on a calm day. "The crewmen who had finished mess drifted to the aft deck to smoke and to reflect upon the setting sun and what the morrow might bring," the popular account reads.

All right, a Zetetic investigator named Lawrence Kusche checked with Lloyds of London. And he found this: The Sandra was only 185 feet long. June 1950 was indeed a tranquil time in the Bermuda area. But the ship did not sail in June. It sailed on April 5, from Savannah, Ga. On that day and the next several days, the whole southeastern seaboard was buffeted by near-hurricane winds which could very well have sunk the ship.

Hardly likely that anyone was having a smoke on the taffrail at such a moment, and anyway, Kusche asks, who would the author have known, if the ship disappeared with all hands?

"What concerns us," Kurtz said, "is the way these things are being packaged and sold like deodorants. The same claim is marketed many different ways: The Bermuda Triangle has turned up in books, a film, magazine articles, on TV."

Though the committee has crystallized a deep-seated concern among the country's scientists, Kurtz said, the paranormal fad is still growing.

"Before the development of the electronic media, we taught analytical skills in the schools, we taught people how to read intelligently. Now there's this reversion to the spoken instead of written language. Everything is based on pure images, pre-verbal and pre-analytical knowledge. Images instead of concepts."



Associated
Jackie Gleason leaves a hospital in Chicago.

PEOPLE: Gleason Leaves Hospital After Heart Surgery

JACKIE GLEASON, 62, donned a jogging suit and left the Chicago hospital where he had been recuperating from open heart surgery performed two weeks ago. Gleason was taken ill last month while performing in a play, and was admitted to the hospital May 20 complaining of chest pains. Since then he has undergone three open-heart operations. Gleason has given up his six-pack-a-day cigarette habit. Doctors also told him to lose 27 pounds to bring his weight down to 200. Gleason said that he hopes to open a show in eight weeks in Atlantic City, N.J. He said he didn't think he would need as much time to recuperate as actor John Wayne, who also underwent open-heart surgery earlier this year. "It's not as tough to jump on a joke as on a horse," Gleason said. "And he has to eat a can of beans every day."

JUDY CARNE, the "Sock-It-To-Me" girl of the old "Laugh-In" television show, was reported

Singer Nancy Wilson, injur

a Los Angeles auto accident

last week, has been released

the hospital. Miss Wilson

crashed into a parked city

car, sustaining head inj

The accident forced cancelat

a celebration of her 25th ann

ary in show business.

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